

January 2, 1915

Portreviver" being

C.
Alcoholic.

owers."

Meals.

s.

day.

Soda and a Slice

t Addition.

ated juices of the
alth-giving Tonic.

e, 2/6.

"PORTREVIVER,"
Phone Place, W. 2

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
JANUARY 9, 1918.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. —PART 83

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

9d

ON ITALIAN FRONT: BRITISH GUNNER
ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR ENEMY AEROPLANES.



PRICE NINEPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 9½d.

PUBLISHED BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," AT 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

SECOND SERIES
OF THE
KIRCHNER
ALBUM

PRICE ONE SHILLING

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING

Beautifully Coloured Pictures:

The Fan
A Peep
Lolotte
Singed Wings
Two in the Car
Lizzie

Miss Red Cap
Faunesse
Merci
Reflections
Souvenir
The Skating Girl

To ensure obtaining a copy of this Splendid Series, orders should be placed AT ONCE with your Local Newsagent or Railway Bookstall.

*Post free, securely packed, 1/4, from THE PUBLISHERS,
172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2*

January 9, 1918

January 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 83
New Series]—III

THE FINEST RECORD

.. OF ..

THE WORK
AND TRAINING
OF THE

Royal
Naval
Air
Service



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE ADMIRALTY,
AT THE OFFICES OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS",
172 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Price
2/6 net.

A MUCH REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE COVER.

THIS REMARKABLE BOOK

.. dealing with ..

"THE WORK & TRAINING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE"

(Published by Authority of the Admiralty),

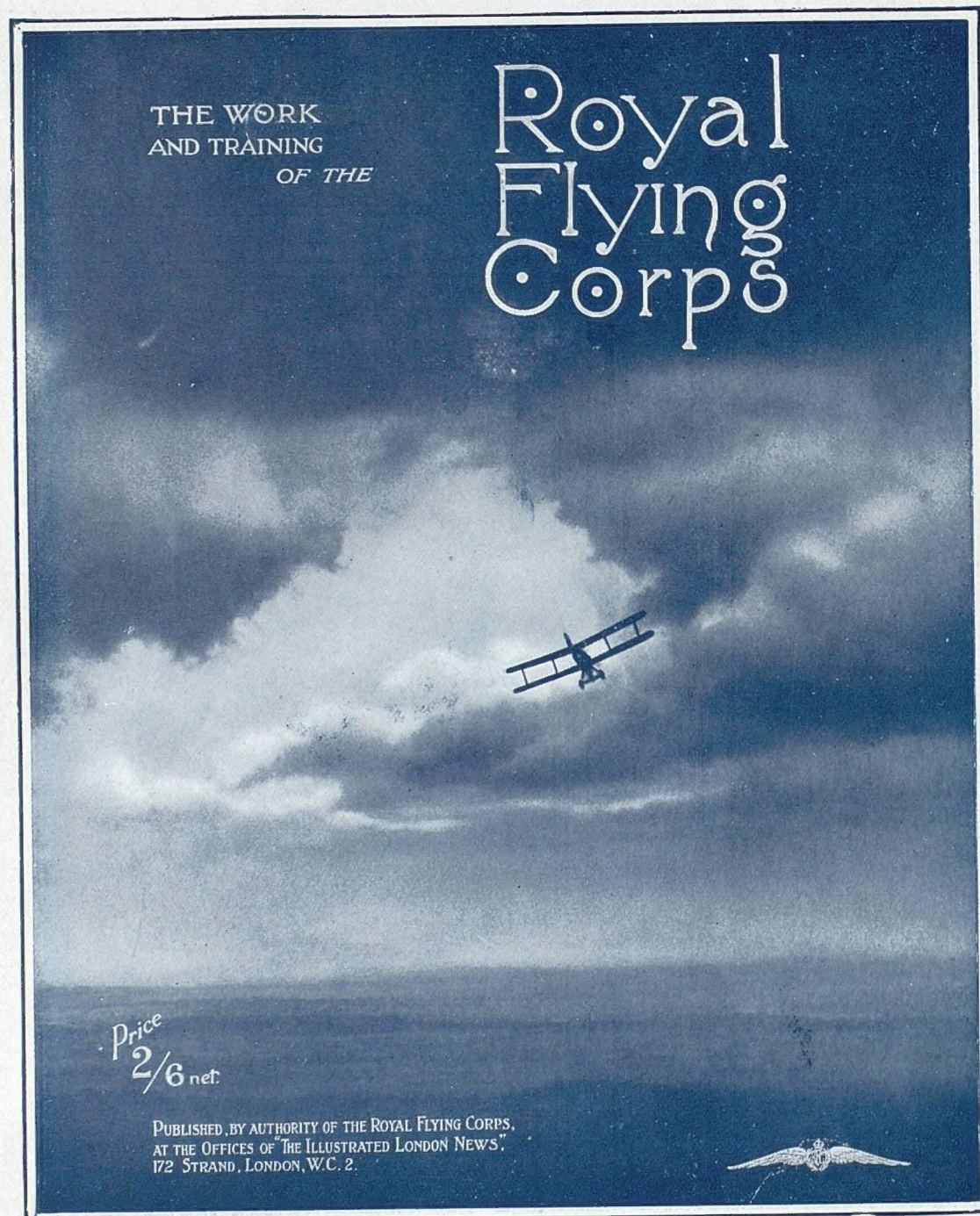
ALL PHOTOGRAVURE

IS NOW ON SALE.

A Companion to "The Work and Training of the Royal Flying Corps."

THE FINEST RECORD

OF...



A MUCH REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE COVER.

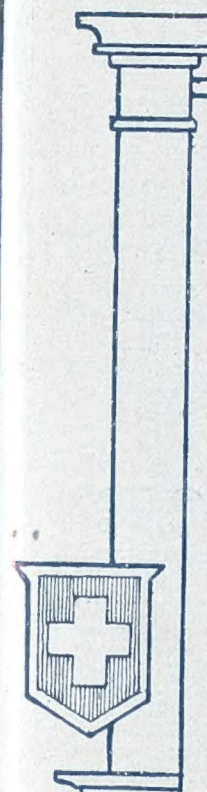
THIS REMARKABLE BOOK

... dealing with ...
"THE WORK & TRAINING OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS"
(Published by Authority of the R.F.C.)

ALL PHOTOGRAVURE.

NOW ON SALE.

W



must concern all the bel-
agree to "no annexations
As to the Russian demand
the Central Powers shall vote
is must be settled, say the
stitutionally, by every State
ependently. The difficulties
a vote are obvious, and the
ons do not seem possible of
The Leninites, therefore, find
he frying-pan into the fire.
o have noted the peculiar
an offer, were to resume their
rsaw.

otable progress was reported,
es north of Jaffa. A further
ve General Allenby Fejja,



AT THEY MIGHT CLEAN IT
S.

eh, on the Turkish railway to
ful fighting continued north
l Bireh, four miles south-east
o taken. Retreating Turkish
l, railways and rolling stock
age, and large quantities of
sh hands.

s in Albania, and some desul-
of Lake Doiran, is all the news
g fronts, where the activity
arkable. As on other lines,
hindered by a heavy snow-
ed that delegates from Enver
definite Turkish peace pro-
ere the question of prisoners
erated. Turkey, however, is
ent of her master as to take

LONDON: DEC. 29, 1917.

The Illustrated War News



AT ROYE: LOOKING THROUGH A DOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Canadian War Records.

THE GREAT WAR.

A WEEK OF GOOD OMENS—THE "PINCHERS" ON THE WELSH RIDGE; ENEMY FOILED—FRENCH AND ITALIAN SUCCESSES IN ITALY—TOMBA THRUST—ZENSON LOOP REGAINED.

THE story of the war for the period under review presents several remarkable features, which emerge with peculiar significance from the daily reports of routine fighting. At four points, far distant from each other, the Allies have strengthened their cause, and this in the face of the most formidable enemy threats. At Cambrai the Germans again applied the "pinchers," without advantage; in Italy we scored substantially on two vital sectors; in Palestine the British made a further splendid advance. The enemy, therefore, gave no proof that his boasted relief on the

in their usual place, the reports from Flanders, France, and Italy.

Our airmen, continuing their activity at every favourable opportunity in the intervals of snow-storms, succeeded in bombing aerodromes round Roulers and hostile billets south of Lille. In the course of these operations they scored a direct hit on a train. They drove down seven German machines. These were the chief noteworthy events of the period immediately following the point at which our last summary broke off. During the same days hostile artillery had been



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN HEAVY-ARTILLERY MEN GETTING A HOWITZER INTO POSITION.
The cogs were frozen, and petrol-soaked rags had to be fired underneath before they would work.—[Canadian War Records.]

Eastern front had enabled him to make profitable dispositions of reinforcements. This is the more striking, in view of the fact that for months past he has not been seriously engaged in Russia. At the same time, these recent events indicate a freedom of action on the part of the Allies which amounts to command of the initiative. It is a good omen for the opening year. In addition to successes in the field, the development of the Bolshevik attitude towards Germany's peace proposals, a development which seems to alter the entire outlook, rounds off the record of a fateful week. The news from Russia and Palestine falls to be detailed elsewhere. Leaving that for the moment out of consideration, we examine,

busy at several points south of the Arras-Cambrai road and near Lens; and on the penultimate day of the Old Year the enemy attempted a serious operation, to which his gun-fire was the prelude. At dawn he launched powerful local attacks against the British positions on the spur known as Welsh Ridge, and pursued his familiar tactics of bringing pressure to bear on the extremities of the front assailed. For a time the enemy gained a slight advantage on the right and left, north of La Vacquerie and south of Marcoing, and found a footing in two small salients. From these, however, he was almost completely ejected by our counter-attacks. In the centre his onset was easily repulsed. The previous day, near the

Ypres
pletely
the W
after a
renewe
about
the en



ON TH

one of o
attacks.
gaged, t
and was
Scarpe
showed
dumps n
munde.
Eve, and
ners "ran
of twelve
only not
New Year
of an ene
the 2nd,
Meri-court,
were disc
Our patro
enemy's b
Man's Lan
tures. A
larly dealt
Early
raid was c
At variou
guns were
British line
tières, and
was eviden
tention to
formidable,
they find
No open
the French
at Caurières

Jan. 9, 1918

WAR.

WELSH RIDGE; ENEMY FOILED— ZENSON LOOP REGAINED.

ence, the reports from Flanders, continuing their activity at every opportunity in the intervals of snow— in bombing aerodromes round the billets south of Lille. In the operations they scored a direct they drove down seven German e were the chief noteworthy period immediately following the our last summary broke off. days hostile artillery had been



A HOWITZER INTO POSITION.
would work.—[Canadian War Records.]

points south of the Arras-Cambrai ns, and on the penultimate day the enemy attempted a serious ch his gun-fire was the prelude. nched powerful local attacks h positions on the spur known and pursued his familiar tactics ure to bear on the extremities ailed. For a time the enemy dvantage on the right and left, erie and south of Marcoing, and two small salients. From these, almost completely ejected by ks. In the centre his onset was The previous day, near the

Jan. 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 83
New Series]—3

Ypres-Staden railway, a local attack was completely repulsed by British fire. The fighting on the Welsh Ridge continued, and on the 31st, after a short but severe bombardment, the enemy renewed his attack. The front concerned was about 1200 yards south of Marcoing. Southward, the enemy, using liquid fire, forced his way into



ON THEIR WAY TO SPEND CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES: CANADIAN
TROOPS ON THE MARCH.—[Canadian War Records.]

one of our trenches, quickly regained by counter-attacks. All along the rest of the line engaged, the attack withered under British fire and was completely frustrated. South of the Scarpe and at Ypres enemy gun-fire also showed some liveliness. Our airmen bombed dumps near Courtrai and Ingelmunde. Thus passed New Year's Eve, and at midnight our gunners "rang in" 1918 with salvoes of twelve shells at a time. The only noteworthy happening of New Year's Day was the repulse of an enemy raid at Loos. On the 2nd, attempted raids at Mericourt, south-east of Lens, were disorganised by gun-fire. Our patrols then attacked the enemy's broken formations in No Man's Land, and made a few captures. A raid at Oppy was similarly dealt with.

Early on Jan. 3, a surprise raid was driven off by gun-fire. At various points the enemy guns were actively feeling the British line from Lens to Armentières, and near Zonnebeke. It was evidently the Germans' intention to attempt something formidable, without delay, should they find a favourable opening.

No operation-in-chief fell to be recorded on the French front. The usual incidents occurred at Caurières Wood, at Veho in Lorraine, and north

of St. Quentin, and the following days were filled with minor attack-and-defence work, nowise different in character, on the same sectors, and also beyond the Chemin des Dames and at Verdun. On Jan. 1, the familiar name of the Butte du Mesnil, in Champagne, was heard of once more in connection with a fairly lively artillery action and the repulse of an enemy raid. All along the rest of the front both sides kept up an intermittent cannonade. On the 2nd, the Aisne front was busy with patrol encounters. French airmen brought down four German machines and damaged others. On the 3rd, artillery fire was intermittent at Fosses Wood, Thiaumont, and Louvemont. A French surprise attack north-east of La Pompelle Fort succeeded.

While the French front was thus engaged, events of importance in which France bore a noble part were taking place in Italy. On the 30th the troops of France made their first great effort on our Allies' behalf, and brought it to success. Already their guns had been making good preparation in the Mount Tomba sector, and on the Sunday they brought their fire to a pitch of great intensity. Thereupon the French, "with magnificent élan," swept forward to storm the enemy positions between Osteria di Monfenera and Naranzine. The enemy met them with a heavy barrage curtain, which they penetrated, and within a very few minutes occupied two lines



INTERESTED IN ENEMY GAS-CYLINDERS WHILE WAITING FOR MEN TO VOTE
IN THE LINE: A CANADIAN POLLING OFFICER ON THE WESTERN FRONT.
Canadian War Records.

of trenches, at Osteria and along the crest of Mt. Tomba. Thus they carried the left of their main objective. The right proved a longer task,

and at Casa Naranzine, on the crest of Monfenera, the enemy's resistance proved very stubborn. But the French were not to be denied, and never lost the momentum of their initial rush. The Austro-Germans gave way before them, and our Allies gained, and even passed, all their objectives. The Commander-in-Chief gave special praise to the British and Italian batteries and airmen for their valuable co-operation.

On the same day the enemy attacked Padua from the air. Bombs were dropped on the Cathedral, tearing away thirty feet of the façade. The Church of St. Anthony and the Church of the Hermits was also bombed. In the latter are frescoes by Mantegna. The Archbishop's palace was slightly damaged by splinters. Fortunately,

north of Venice, the Austro-German forces had a slight footing on the western bank of the river, and held a bridge-head. It was not a happy advanced post. It lay amid comfortless marshes; the enemy was hard pressed, almost isolated, by the Allied forces. This pressure was steadily and systematically increased from Dec. 27 onwards, and on New Year's Day the Austro-Germans found it no longer possible to hold the position. They retreated, therefore, to the east bank of the river. Their losses were heavy. One other point on the west of the Piave remained in enemy hands. The place is commanded by both land and naval guns, and the lot of those who hold it is even more wretched than that of the enemy garrison in Zenson. On Jan. 2, British patrols attacked



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIANS LEAVING A BUILDING USED AS A CHURCH.
Canadian War Records.

many of the precious art-treasures of Northern Italy have been removed to a place of safety; but in some instances local prejudice has not permitted the work of rescue to be carried out with all the thoroughness which was intended by interested persons. In some of the towns lost during the retreat, treasures fell into the hands of the enemy. Some he removed, but others have been wantonly destroyed. Italy would receive no quarter if the enemy should make his way into the plains. But the events of recent days have strengthened the hope of the civilised world that she is to escape the worst.

The French exploit was immediately followed by a sound and encouraging success on the part of the Italians. For weeks past, ever since the Piave Line was established, the Zenson Loop has been a point of interest. There, seventeen miles

enemy advanced posts, inflicted losses, and took prisoners. During this period the Italian and British airmen were extremely active in bombarding enemy aviation camps, in return for damage done to Italian aerodromes and open cities. Among the latter were the aerodrome at Istrana, and the towns of Vicenza, Bassano, Castelfranco, Mestre, and Treviso, where the casualties were rather heavy. In reprisal, the Italians did considerable damage to the aerodromes at La Comina and Aviano, where many fires were observed. The first fighting of 1918 raised the spirits of all the Allied troops. The Italian report for Jan. 3 spoke of the excellent work done by the British artillery and aircraft. A British battalion had carried out a successful raid across the Piave, capturing prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties.

LONDON: JAN. 5, 1918.



SYMB
There
"All
wher
here
a man
the ruin

The Austro-German forces had a
the western bank of the river,
head. It was not a happy
lay amid comfortless marshes ;
d pressed, almost isolated, by
This pressure was steadily and
ceased from Dec. 27 onwards,
r's Day the Austro-Germans
possible to hold the position.
efore, to the east bank of the
s were heavy. One other point
Piave remained in enemy hands.
anded by both land and naval
of those who hold it is even
n that of the enemy garrison
an. 2, British patrols attacked



USED AS A CHURCH.

posts, inflicted losses, and took
g this period the Italian and
re extremely active in bombard-
on camps, in return for damage
aerodromes and open cities.
were the aerodrome at Istrana,
Vicenza, Bassano, Castelfranco,
viso, where the casualties were
n reprisal, the Italians did con-
to the aerodromes at La Comina
ere many fires were observed.
of 1918 raised the spirits of all
. The Italian report for Jan. 3
ellent work done by the British
craft. A British battalion had
uccessful raid across the Piave,
ers and inflicting considerable
LONDON: JAN. 5, 1918.

An Arch of Tragic Experience at Ypres.



SYMBOLIC: A CANADIAN REGARDS YPRES CATHEDRAL THROUGH A SHELL-HOLE IN THE CLOTH HALL.

There is something symbolic as well as tragic in this photograph. "All experience," as Tennyson makes Ulysses say, "is an arch wher thro' Gleams that untravell'd world." The significant scene here recorded by the camera suggests many reflections. Here is a man from the New World—the world of the future—standing amid the ruins of the Old, pondering, it may be, on the catastrophe of

European civilisation, and wondering what new order of things time may evolve out of the wreckage of the present. In the building of that new order Canada is destined to play her part. Has she not just decided not to "lie down" but to go on fighting the forces of Prussian destructiveness? This helmeted soldier typifies her purpose.—[Photograph—Canadian War Records.]



On the Outskirts of the Battle Area on the Western



HOW THE INLAND NAVIGATION WATERWAYS OF NORTHERN FRANCE ASSIST THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION

The invaluable services the inland navigation waterways of Northern France are rendering as extra routes of communication in these regards, and he for the transport of troops, munitions, and stores in the war-area is a notable feature on the Western Front. An appreciable in over Northern France degree of relief is thus given to the roads and railways. In previous issues we have illustrated incidents of the canal service dynamiting and shoving

the Battle Area on the Western front: The Canal Service.



NORTHERN FRANCE ASSIST THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION: BARGE-TRANSPORTS WITH BRITISH TROOPS ON A CANAL.
rendering as extra routes of communication in these regards, and here we see canal barges being employed as troop-transports during recent operations before the frost set in over Northern France. An appreciable amount of work has been done in these regards, and here we see canal barges being employed as troop-transports during recent operations before the frost set in over Northern France. On the larger canals, as was the case last winter, the ice is broken up as it forms, either by dynamiting and shoving ashore the broken-up floes, so as to leave a clear central passage-way, or with ice-breakers.—[Official Photos.]

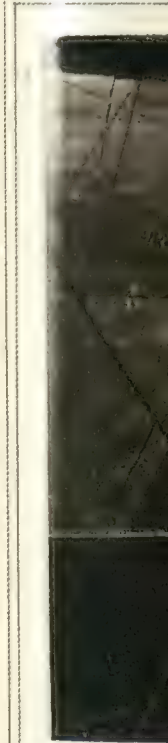
Lord Rhondda and the food Question.



A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE QUEUES: THE FOOD CONTROLLER OPENS A COMMUNAL KITCHEN.

Now that the difficulties in shopping for everyday necessities are becoming more palpable and more pressing, it is good to know that we have a Food Controller who intends to control. As an aid to this, Lord Rhondda believes in the efficacy of Communal Kitchens, and last week he opened one personally at Silvertown, a crowded district in which the value and efficiency of the system will be clearly tested.

He said that compulsory rationing had got to come, and that he was on the side of the consumer and the poor, that "there is nothing alarming in the situation, that we have only to tighten our belts, and that the people of this country are undergoing nothing like the privations in Germany." Photograph No. 1 shows a bill of fare; and No. 2, Lord Rhondda in the kitchen.—[Photos. by L.N.A.]



AN ALL

In speaking of be taken into work, as well as range of anti-air these interesting can burst shells

Jan. 9, 1918

question.



IS A COMMUNAL KITCHEN.

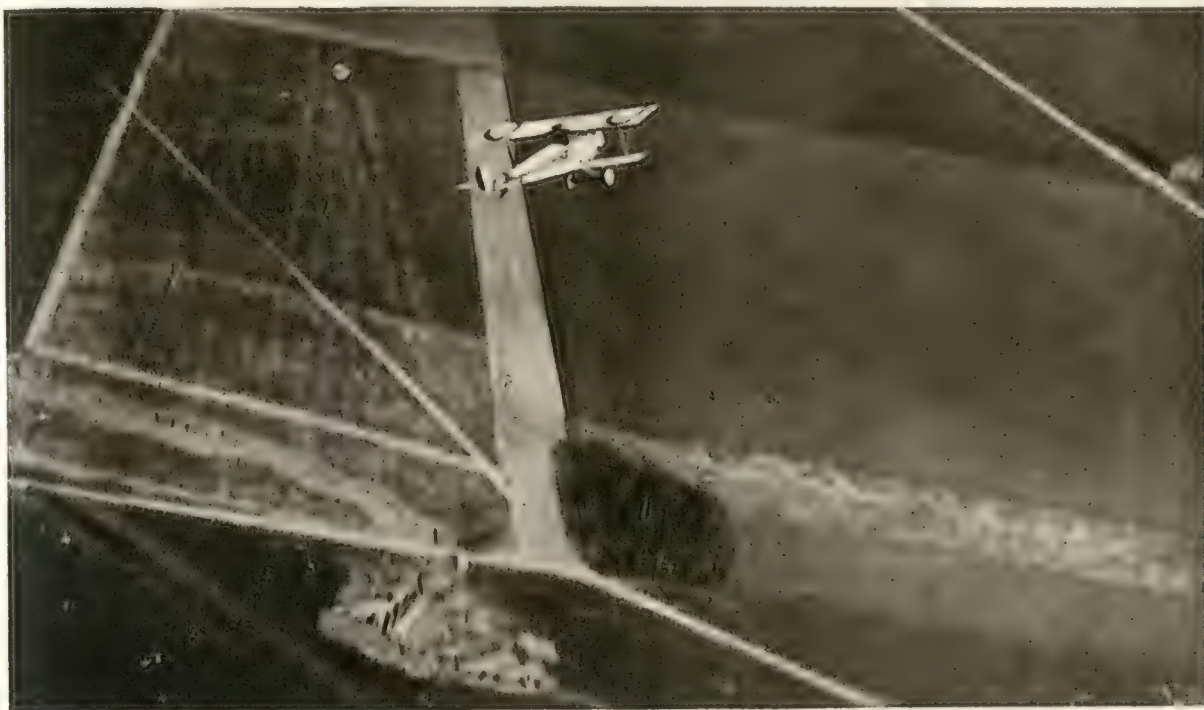
rationing had got to come, and that he was
mer and the poor, that "there is nothing
that we have only to tighten our belts, and
country are undergoing nothing like the
Photograph No. 1 shows a bill of fare;
in the kitchen.—[Photos. by L.N.A.]

Jan. 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 53]
New Series — 9

Western front: Unique Mid-Air Aeroplane Photographs.



AN ALLIED AEROPLANE OF A RECONNOITRING SQUADRON SNAPSHOTTED FROM A CONSORT.

In speaking of the altitudes at which anti-aircraft gun-fire has to be taken into account during day-time flying, on reconnaissance work, as well as on other occasions, owing to the greatly increased range of anti-aircraft artillery, a writer in one of the papers gives these interesting details: "The latest types of anti-aircraft guns can burst shells as high up as 23,000 feet in the air. Below a

height of about 5000 feet anti-aircraft guns seldom open fire, as cannot be used. Below that height the Huns turn their machine-guns, and even rifles, against Allied fliers. And a machine-gun, playing a stream of 500 bullets a minute, is not a pleasant thing to face. Nor is rifle-fire a thing to be laughed at." The courage of airmen is, however, absolutely fear-proof.—[Photos. C.N.]

The Gift of the Dutch: for Convalescent British Officers.



AT "WESTGATE HOUSE," BECKENHAM: THE WINTER GARDEN AND BILLIARD-ROOM.

That the sympathies of the Dutch are largely with this country in its fight against Prussianism and all that the term suggests, has never been wholly in doubt, despite their official neutrality. An agreeable proof of this may be found in the fact that Dutch residents in this country have recently given a convalescent home for British officers. It is known as "Westgate," Beckenham.

Our first illustration shows the winter garden, which will be a veritable haven of rest to officers in the convalescent stage. The second shows the well-appointed billiard-room, in which inmates of the home will find an opportunity of diverting their thoughts from graver matters, and so hastening their return to health.—
[Photos. by Sport and General.]

A HA
Wounded Bri
generous gift
as a mark
under the su
guarantee of
terise all the

British Officers.



GARDEN AND BILLIARD-ROOM.

tion shows the winter garden, which will be a rest to officers in the convalescent stage. The well-appointed billiard-room, in which inmates find an opportunity of diverting their thoughts, and so hastening their return to health.—*General.*

The Gift of the Dutch: for Convalescent British Officers.



A HAVEN OF REST AT BECKENHAM: "WESTGATE HOUSE"—EXTERIOR, AND ENTRANCE HALL.

Wounded British officers will find much cause for gratitude in the generous gift just made to them by Dutch residents in this country, as a mark of their sympathy and goodwill. The home will be under the superintendence of the Red Cross, which is a practical guarantee of the efficiency and thoughtfulness which will characterise all the details; and the fact that the British Medical Service

will send all the patients will ensure that the generosity of the donors will not be misapplied. Our first photograph shows the attractive exterior of "Westgate," and the second is of the roomy and well-appointed Entrance Hall. That convalescent British officers will keenly appreciate this mark of friendly feeling goes without saying.—*[Photos. by Sport and General.]*



Hardier than Winter Bathers in the Serpentine : Swimming



CAMOUFLAGED OVERHEAD AND LIT AFTER DARK WITH ELECTRIC LAMPS HUNG

Whether this open-air swimming-bath is an adjunct to the Canadian University of Vimy Ridge (mentioned on another page) we do not know, but, at any rate, it seems in keeping with the principle of "mens sana in corpore sano." The fact that the bath is situated, as the official photograph mentions, in "a badly shelled area," is evidenced by the condition of the

THE ROOF : AN OPEN
buildings seen in the
lamps. One may be
figure. The lighting

in the Serpentine: Swimming-Bath at the front within Shell Range.



DARK WITH ELECTRIC LAMPS HUNG

y of Vimy Ridge (mentioned on another page
"mens sana in corpore sano." The fact that
d area," is evidenced by the condition of the

THE ROOF: AN OPEN-AIR SWIMMING-BATH AT THE FRONT—CANADIANS ENJOYING A DIP.

buildings seen in the left background and by the *camouflage* roof over the water. From this roof are suspended two electric lamps. One may be seen in front of the second figure (standing) from the left, and the other just to the right of the fourth figure. The lighting installation suggests that the bath is sometimes used after dark.—[Canadian War Records.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXXIII.—THE GORDONS.

FASSIEFERN AND HIS FOSTER-BROTHER.

THE tie between a Highland Chief and his foster-brother, often a subject of romance, was a sentiment firmly rooted in fact. It survived down even into the prosaic days of the nineteenth century, and the last example of this wonderful kinship, is afforded by the story of Colonel John Cameron (Fassiefern), of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, who was followed from boyhood by his foster-brother, Ewen M'Millan, until the Chief met a glorious death at Quatre Bras. Scott has celebrated Fassiefern in the lines—

At bloody Quatre Bras,
Brave Cameron heard the wild hurrah
Of conquest, as he fell.

Sir Walter also wrote the more elaborate epitaph

in Edinburgh, but his whole bent was towards soldiering. When he was twenty-two he entered the profession which his biographer says "was intended for him by nature." For a short time he was with a Company afterwards incorporated with the 93rd Regiment; but when, in 1794, the Marquess of Huntly raised the Gordon Highlanders, the famous 92nd, John Cameron was offered a Company. On this, Fassiefern applied to his Chief, Lochiel, with such effect that Captain John Cameron soon raised and led a hundred good men and true to the muster-place at Aberdeen. In that Company, needless to say, went Ewen M'Millan. Five years later the regiment took part in the Duke of York's disastrous expedition to Holland, and Cameron was



ONE WAY IN WHICH CHINA HELPS TO FIGHT GERMANY: THE EMBARKATION OF A CHINESE LABOUR BATTALION FOR ONE OF THE ALLIED FRONTS.

which appears on Colonel Cameron's tomb in the churchyard of Kilmallie.

John Cameron was the eldest son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Fassiefern, and grand-nephew of that "gentle Lochiel" whose decision raised the Highland Chiefs for Prince Charlie. In infancy he was nursed by Mrs. M'Millan, the wife of one of his father's tenants, whose son, Ewen M'Millan, the Colonel's foster-brother, obeyed, in fullest measure, the old Gaelic injunction that "fosterage is binding to a hundred degrees, kindred but to twenty." M'Millan shared the active pursuits of his young master. But, although young Cameron led an outdoor life, his father destined him for the law. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and was for a time in the office of a Writer to the Signet

severely wounded. During the same expedition Ewen M'Millan was also wounded. Being on outpost duty, he noticed a Frenchman, whom he tried to stalk; but, just when he was taking aim, the Frenchman fired first and shot off Ewen's ear. M'Millan, unconcerned, fired, brought his man down, and then bayoneted him. Thereupon Ewen sought his master and complained in Gaelic, "The devil's son—did you see what he did to me?" "You well deserved it, Ewen, for going beyond your post." "He'll not do it again, faith," said Ewen.

The Peninsular War saw Cameron full Colonel, ever attended by the faithful M'Millan, who at St. Pierre saved his master's life. The story is told by the Rev. A. Clerk, Minister of Kilmallie,

(Continued overleaf.)



WITH
The state of aggre
of Southern Arab
at intervals in th
Western Arabia
towards the end o
posts in that quart

THE GORDONS.

R.
whole bent was towards
as twenty-two he entered
his biographer says "was
ature." For a short time
y afterwards incorporated
nt; but when, in 1794,
y raised the Gordon High-
2nd, John Cameron was
this, Fassiefern applied to
such effect that Captain
aised and led a hundred
to the muster-place at
company, needless to say,
Five years later the
the Duke of York's dis-
Holland, and Cameron was



ON OF A CHINESE LABOUR

During the same expedition
so wounded. Being on out-
a Frenchman, whom he tried
when he was taking aim, the
and shot off Ewen's ear.
d, fired, brought his man
ayoneted him. Thereupon
master and complained in
son—did you see what he
well deserved it, Ewen, for
post." "He'll not do it
wen."

ar saw Cameron full Colonel,
e faithful M'Millan, who at
master's life. The story is
Clerk, Minister of Kilmallie,
(Continued overleaf.)

A Campaign of Which Little is Heard.



WITH THE ADEN FIELD FORCE: A CAMEL GUN-TEAM; SHELLING A TURKISH POST.

The state of aggressive hostilities against the Turkish local garrisons of Southern Arabia, which throughout the war has proceeded at intervals in the Aden interior and frontier districts of South-Western Arabia along the borders of Turkish Arabia, resulted towards the end of 1917 in the capture of one of the chief Turkish posts in that quarter of the war area, the fort of Jabir. The sphere

of operations throughout has been mostly confined to local attacks across a tract of country at about eleven miles from Aden. Patrol skirmishes and outpost actions, and the bombardment of Turkish positions and camps, have comprised the main features of a campaign, of which little has been heard by the public, owing to the epoch-making events of the world war elsewhere.

who wrote the rare, privately printed biography of Colonel Cameron. The work, the basis of these notes, is not in the British Museum, but a copy was presented by Sir Duncan Cameron, the Colonel's brother, to Aberdeen University Library, and the present writer has been enabled, by the librarian's kindness, to examine the book. "Colonel Cameron, during the first advance, had



THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA: HELP FROM NEW YORK—BLANKETS BEING LOADED ON A RELIEF-TRAIN.

Photograph by Topical.

his horse killed under him, and the sudden fall entangled him so as completely to disable him for a moment. A Frenchman rushed at him, and was on the very point of transfixing him with his bayonet when the ever-present M'Millan transfixed the Frenchman. He instantly liberated his master, led him forward until he reached his own men, then, suddenly turning round, he made his way back to the dead horse, cut the girths, and, raising the saddle on his shoulders, rejoined the 92nd, displaying his trophy and exclaiming, "We must leave them the carcase, but they shan't get the saddle where Fassiefern sat."

When at the close of Colonel Cameron's twenty years of magnificent service to his country he came to lay down his life at Quatre Bras, the faithful Ewen M'Millan was not found wanting. The regiment lined a ditch in front of the Namur Road. Close to them stood the Duke of Wellington. Cameron, seeing the advancing French, twice asked permission to charge them. "Have patience," said the Duke, "and you will have plenty of work by-and-bye." At length he said, "Now, Cameron, is your time. Take charge of that road" (the Charleroi Road). Cameron, at the head of his men, sprang forward and drove

back the French, but fell mortally wounded. M'Millan, with another private, carried his Chief-tain out of range, procured a cart, and laid him in it, seating himself behind the wounded man, and "tenderly propping his head on a breast than which none was more faithful." On reaching Waterloo, M'Millan carried Fassiefern into a ruined house by the roadside. The dying man

asked how the day had gone, and, hearing that victory was with the 92nd, exclaimed, "I die happy, and I trust my dear country will believe that I have served her faithfully." His last prayers were uttered in the Celtic tongue. They buried him temporarily on the Ghent Road; but in April 1816 his youngest brother, accompanied by M'Millan, returned to Belgium, exhumed the remains, and brought them to Leith. A war-ship conveyed them to Lochaber, where Cameron was honoured with the last great Highland funeral; 3000 Highlanders followed him to the grave, and he was buried to the sound of the pipes. After his Colonel's death, Ewen lost taste for the Army, obtained

his discharge, and was given a farm on Sir Ewen Cameron's property. There he became somewhat too convivial, too fond of fighting his battles over again, and made only an indifferent farmer; but the family of his leader never saw



THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA: "EMERGENCY RUSH" CLOTHING BEING SENT FROM NEW YORK.

Relief supplies for the sufferers by the explosion were sent from New York by special train, and were of the greatest value. Boston and Portland also sent relief-trains as quickly as possible.

Photograph by Topical.

him at a loss, and looked after him carefully until he died in 1840. Ewen too rests in Kilmallie, beside his hero. Sir Duncan Cameron, who had become Chief, headed the funeral procession of his brother's foster-brother.



A BATTLEFIELD

The inscription on the monument to the 13th Infantry on April 9th, 1818, on its mound of heroes whom it

...but fell mortally wounded. Another private, carried his Chief, procured a cart, and laid him himself behind the wounded man, supporting his head on a breast than more faithful." On reaching ... carried Fassiefern into a ... the roadside. The dying man asked how the day had gone, and, hearing that victory was with the 92nd, exclaimed, "I die happy, and I trust my dear country will believe that I have served her faithfully." His last prayers were uttered in the Celtic tongue. They buried him temporarily on the Ghent Road; but in April 1816 his youngest brother, accompanied by M'Millan, returned to Belgium, exhumed the remains, and brought them to Leith. A war-ship conveyed them to Lochaber, where Cameron was honoured with the last great Highland funeral; 3000 Highlanders followed him to the grave, and he was buried to the sound of the pipes. After his Colonel's death, Ewen lost taste for the Army, obtained ... and was given a farm on Sir property. There he became convivial, too fond of fighting his ... in, and made only an indifferent ... family of his leader never saw



NOVA SCOTIA: "EMERGENCY RUSH" ... FROM NEW YORK.

... were sent from New York by special train, and also sent relief-trains as quickly as possible.

... looked after him carefully until ... Ewen too rests in Kilmallie, Sir Duncan Cameron, who had headed the funeral procession of ... brother.

A Memorial to the Heroes of Vimy.



A BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT: THE MEMORIAL CROSS TO CANADIANS WHO FELL AT VIMY RIDGE.

The inscription on the cross reads: "To the Memory of the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Men of the 2nd Canadian Division, and of the 13th Infantry Brigade, who fell in the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9th, 1917." Very appropriately, the simple monument on its mound of tragic earth stands on the battlefield where the heroes whom it commemorates fought and died. Vimy Ridge is

now the scene of more peaceful pursuits, for there the Canadians have recently established a university behind the lines, an offshoot of their Khaki College at Witley Camp. There, in class and lecture, the living learn to put to good account the victories which the honoured dead helped them to win.—[Photograph—Canadian War Records.]

On the British front in Italy.



BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT: WATCHING THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS; IN THE TRENCHES.

The first official report from General Plumer, commanding our troops in Italy, issued by the War Office on Christmas Eve, said: "The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the British Forces in Italy reports that since a portion of the Italian front was taken over by the troops under his command there has been no change in the situation on the British front. Active patrol and counter-

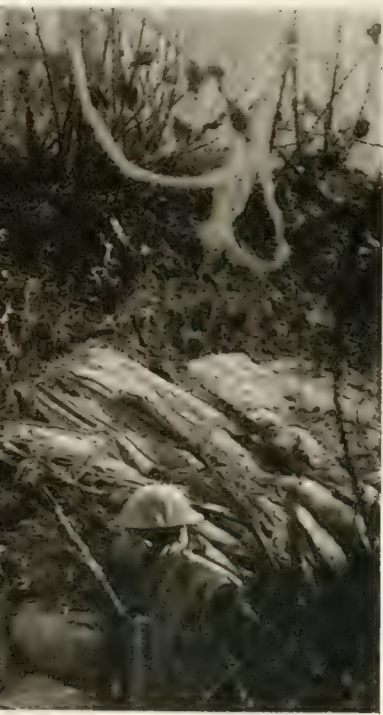
battery work has been carried out, and our airmen have given a good account of themselves, but have been hampered by unfavourable weather during the last few days. Some snow has fallen, and the cold is severe, especially in the mountains. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent, and they are greatly pleased with the recent success of their Allies on Mount Asolone." In a

[Continued opposite.]

OUR
Continued.
later comm
"The succ
region has
raids have
our own tr
at this sea

Jan. 9, 1918

taly.



MOVEMENTS; IN THE TRENCHES.

carried out, and our airmen have given a
ves, but have been hampered by unfavour-
e last few days. Some snow has fallen,
especially in the mountains. The health
are excellent, and they are greatly pleased
of their Allies on Mount Asolone." In a

[Continued opposite.]

Jan. 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 82
New Series]—19

British Artillery on the Italian front.



OUR GUNNERS IN ITALY: A BATTERY IN ACTION; AN ARTILLERY OFFICER DIRECTING FIRE.

[Continued.]
later communiqué, published on January 2, General Plumer said:
"The success of our French allies yesterday in the Mount Tomba
region has given much satisfaction to all ranks. Some small
raids have been successfully carried out across the River Piave by
our own troops. The crossing of this river is a difficult operation
at this season of the year. British artillery and aircraft continue

their efforts daily to destroy the enemy's batteries. In retaliation
for the loss they suffered on December 26, when they lost eleven
machines, enemy aircraft have been very active lately in bombing
raids. The damage inflicted by their bombing-raids has been slight.
All the Allied troops, confident of the future success of their united
efforts, look forward to the New Year."—[Official Photographs.]



America and Great Britain's Close Co-operation in the



ON THE QUARTERDECK OF THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE GRAND FLEET: THE VISIT OF ADMIRAL BENSON, U.S.

Admiral Benson, of the United States Navy, crossed the Atlantic during the late autumn of 1917 with the American War Mission to the Western Allies. He has been throughout, since his arrival, in the closest touch with the British and other Admiralties. An official announcement of his work in England says this: "Admiral Benson and his Staff have been in frequent conference with the First Lord and the Fleet on board his flag-ship, the interchange of ideas

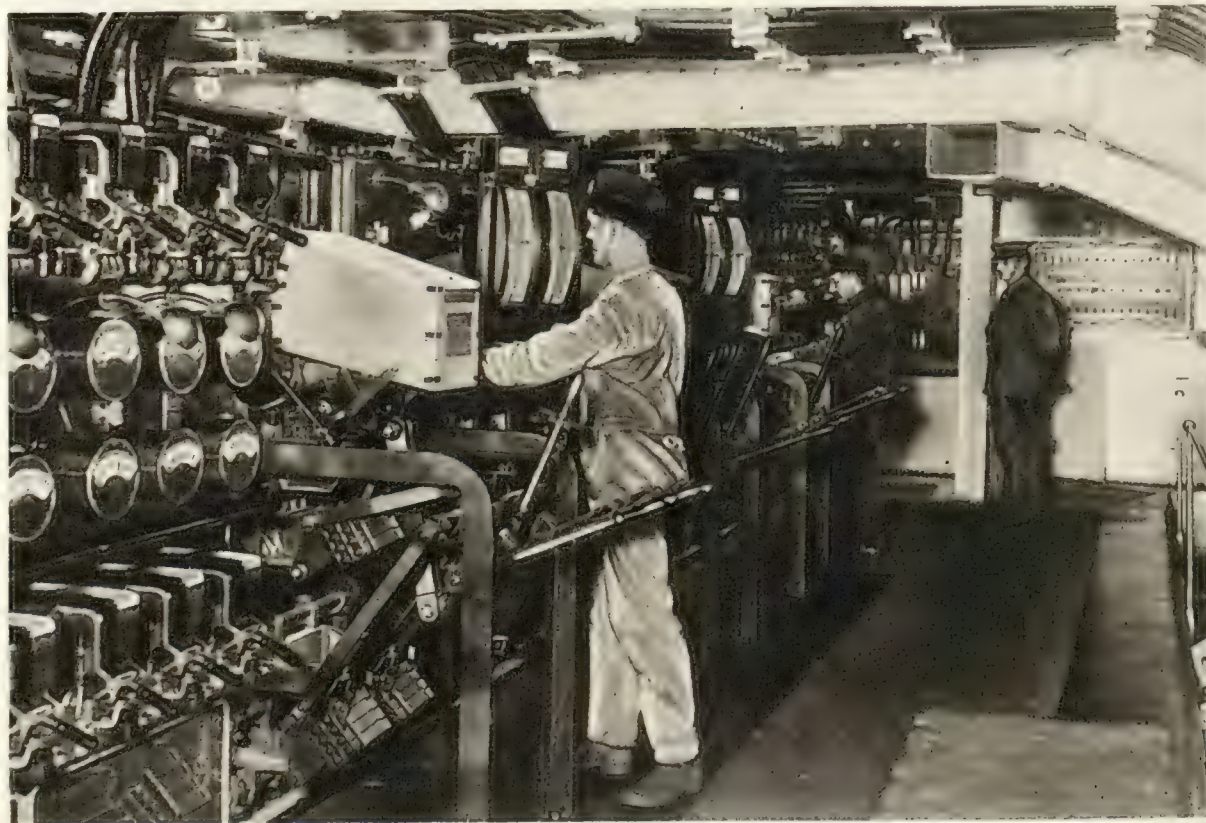
n's Close Co-operation in the Carrying Out of the War at Sea.



F THE GRAND FLEET : THE VISIT OF
 mn of 1917 with the American War Mission
 uch with the British and other Admiralties.
 d his Staff have been in frequent conference

ADMIRAL BENSON, U.S.N.—BEING GREETED BY ADMIRAL BEATTY ON HIS ARRIVAL.
 with the First Lord and with the chief members of the Naval Staff. He has also visited the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand
 Fleet on board his flag-ship, and our principal naval bases. Very great benefit has been derived from these meetings, and from
 the interchange of ideas and views the co-operation of the American and British Navies is made more complete."—[Official Photograph.]

The Navy which Ensures Our food.



UNDER THE ÆGIS OF THE NAVY: GRAIN ARRIVED AT THE DOCKS; A WAR-SHIP'S SWITCHBOARD.

The Navy is so indispensable and so trusted that it is sometimes taken for granted, like the sun. We forget how much we owe to it, and to the Merchant Service which plies under its aegis. We may have our little difficulties over tea and margarine, but what would our troubles be if it were not for the sailors? Grain continues to arrive at our ports in large quantities in spite of

U-boats, as one of the above photographs indicates. Two others illustrate the work of the brave men who toil deep down in the heart of a ship, in the engine-room and the stoke-hold, men who show the highest heroism, since for them there is often no escape if the ship should meet with disaster. The nation's debt to the Navy and the Mercantile Marine in this war is, indeed, incalculable.

[Continued opposite.]

MEN WHO

Continued.
As Mr. Archibald...
of persons in...
the price at...
the food, but...
use? . . . Al...
brought to us

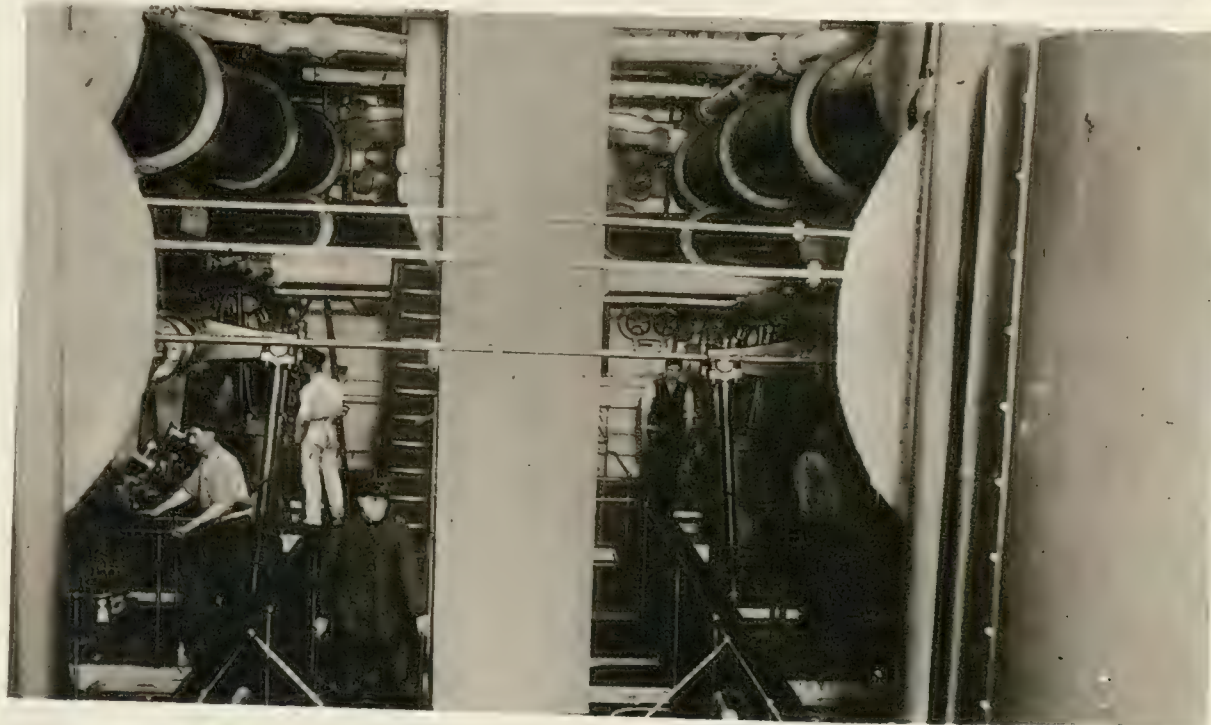
od.



A WAR-SHIP'S SWITCHBOARD.

above photographs indicates. Two others
the brave men who toil deep down in the
engine-room and the stoke-hold, men who
since for them there is often no escape
with disaster. The nation's debt to the
Marine in this war is, indeed, incalculable.
[Continued opposite.]

Heroes of the Engine-Room.



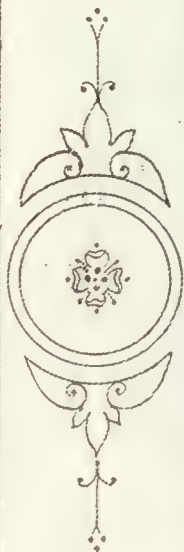
MEN WHO WORK—AND DIE—BELOW: AN ENGINE-ROOM; THE "BLACK SQUAD" OF A MERCHANTMAN.

[Continued.]
As Mr. Archibald Hurd well says. "How many of the millions
of persons in this country, completely surrounded by water, realise
the price at which the food they eat is purchased—and not only
the food, but the clothes they wear and the articles in everyday
use? . . . Almost everything needed by us from hour to hour is
brought to us by merchant seamen, and those merchant seamen,

as they make their furrows through the submarine-infested waters,
are guarded by those other seamen of the Royal Navy. . . .
During these winter months, when the seas run high and the cold
pierces the marrow, our seamen are fighting two enemies—the
elements and the Germans." When a U-boat torpedo or mine
strikes, the engine-room hands suffer first usually.—[Official Photos.]



A Naval Picture by Sir John Lavery, H.R.A., Kt.



ONE OF SIR JOHN LAVERY'S PICTURES AS A BRITISH OFFICIAL ARTIST.

Sir John Lavery, A.R.A., on whom the King bestowed the honour of Knighthood in the New Year's Honours List for 1918, is not only celebrated for the artistic beauty and attractive colour-quality of his portraits, but has also during the war rendered special services in his capacity of one of the British Official Artists. The highly interesting war picture of his here

One of



WHICH WILL BE A
reproduced will in
doing work of prime
scouts and the "eye

Lavery, H.R.H., Rtd.

One of the Recipients of the New Year's Honours.



RES AS A BRITISH OFFICIAL ARTIST.

the New Year's Honours List for 1918, is
ts, but has also during the war rendered
only interesting war picture of his here

WHICH WILL BE A HISTORIC RECORD OF THE GREAT WAR: "PATROL SHIPS."

reproduced will in days to come have a place of its own as a pictorial record of one of the naval "arms of the service,"
doing work of primary national importance in the Great War. "Patrol ships" keep watch and ward in all seas, not only as
scouts and the "eyes and ears of the fleet," but also as U-boat hunters, on which work they have done some marvellous feats.

In the Track of the War in Flanders.



TWO SCENES: PIONEERS' WORK IN A CAPTURED VILLAGE; IN THE YARD OF YPRES WATER-WORKS.

An ordinary, but instructive, sample of the clearing work done by the pioneers and working parties after the taking of a village, or shelled township, in the Flanders battle-area is shown by the state of the roadway in the upper illustration. When the place was taken the entire main street, right across between the shattered houses, was blocked with heaps of broken masonry, splintered beams

and planks, and smashed window-glass. Clearing it was like cutting a jungle road. As seen, the debris has been shovelled and scraped aside and a clear passage made along the centre of the street for men and horses and vehicles, with or without rubber tyres, to pass without risk of injury to the horses' feet or to the tyres from jagged splinters.—[Canadian War Records.]

A MODE

History repeats itself. The whole, a program for new. In the been revived in throwing metal The German Arm

Jan. 9, 1918

ers.



OF YPRES WATER-WORKS.

ow-glass. Clearing it was like cutting
debris has been shovelled and scraped
le along the centre of the street for
, with or without rubber tyres, to
the horses' feet or to the tyres from
ar Records.]

Jan. 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 83
New Series]—27

The German Use of Body Armour.



A MODERN MAN-AT-ARMS: A GERMAN IN ARMOUR TAKEN PRISONER BY THE CANADIANS.

History repeats itself, even in the technique of war, which is, on the whole, a progressive science, discarding old weapons and apparatus for new. In the present war several ancient military devices have been revived in a modernised form, such as catapults for bomb-throwing, metal helmets, and, to some extent, even body-armour. The German Army, in particular, has adopted armour for the use

of snipers, sentries, and men employed on observation work, all cases where the wearer of the armour is more or less stationary, and rapid movement is not required. Our photograph shows one of the latest types of this modern German suit of mail, as worn by a prisoner recently taken by the Canadians. In some cases it also includes a vizor.—[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]

On a Sector of the British Western front.



AMONG THE CANADIANS: VIMY RIDGE GUN-TROPHIES IN CAMP; A BOMBARDING PIECE IN ACTION.

A considerable number of captured German guns taken during Western Front battles are used, as official communiqués and war-correspondents' narratives record, against their former owners, with their own ammunition, of which we have from time to time taken quantities. Other German guns, too badly damaged in one way or another to be worth repairing, are kept as trophies. A number

are on view at base and other camps in rear of the battle-line, as with those seen in the upper illustration—German field-pieces taken by the Canadians in Folie Wood at the time of Vimy Ridge battle. The lower illustration shows Canadian gunners with a medium-calibre gun in action in a bomb-proof-roofed casemate, during a lull in the firing.—[Canadian War Records.]

JUST A

The terrible week of December, the heavily laden addition to concussion of

ern front.



A BOMBARDING PIECE IN ACTION.

ase and other camps in rear of the battle-line, in the upper illustration—German field-pieces in Folie Wood at the time of Vimy Ridge. The lower illustration shows Canadian gunners with a bombardment piece in action in a bomb-proof-roofed casemate, during the firing.—[Canadian War Records.]

A Great Disaster: The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Explosion.



JUST AFTER THE EXPLOSION: THE COLLIDING SHIP "IMO" ASHORE; ENTRAINING INJURED.

The terrible disaster in Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia, in the first week of December, was caused by a collision between a Norwegian steamer, the "Imo," chartered as a Belgian-Relief ship, and a heavily laden munitions transport carrying high explosives. In addition to the total destruction of the latter ship, the terrific concussion of the explosion destroyed a great part of Halifax,

involving, it is officially stated, the deaths of 1279 people, and injuries to yet more, the added horror of fire devastating the wrecked city. The harbour where the explosion took place is half a mile wide. According to a Reuter telegram of December 14, the "Imo's" helmsman was arrested as an alleged German agent, together with a German passenger.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



The Halifax Disaster: The Ramming and Explosions of a Munitions-Ship



LOOKING ACROSS THE HARBOUR: THE "IMO" ASHORE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE; THE HEAPED-

"The munitions-ship, bound in from New York," describes a correspondent of the New York "Times." "had almost passed through the narrows leading from the outer harbour into the Bedford Basin to the north-west when a collision occurred. The 'Imo,' westward bound, was just putting to sea. The weather was clear and the two ships had room to pass. Through a misunderstanding of on board which flamed munitions-ship had to

mming and Explosio of a Munitions-Transport in the Harbour.



THE "IMO" ASHORE ON THE OPPOS
the New York "Times" "had almost passed
to the north-west when a collision occurred
and the two ships had room to pass. Through

SIDE; THE HEAPED-UP WRECKAGE OF THE MUNITIONS-SHIP ON THIS SIDE.

a misunderstanding of signals (as first reported) they headed for each other." The "Imo" cut right into the munitions-ship,
on board which flames broke out instantly. Every effort was made to check the fire, but in vain, and the crew of the
munitions-ship had to take to their boats, to save their lives, at the last minute."—[Photograph by Topical.]

In Devastated Halifax after the Explosion.



RESCUE NOTES: TENTS FOR SOLDIERS WHOSE BARRACKS HOUSED REFUGEES; SEARCHING RUINS.

Within half an hour of the explosion, upwards of five thousand of the inhabitants of Halifax, who had got away from wrecked houses, and people escaping from the quarters of the city where the fire that followed was raging, had collected on the common outside the city. Others flocked out to seek refuge in the snow-covered fields on the outskirts of Halifax. The work of rescue

and relief and searching among the ruins for dead or injured, was at the same time being promptly carried on by the authorities. "The Academy of Music and other public buildings," were thrown open to the homeless. Five hundred tents were erected on the common for troops who had surrendered their barracks to the women and children."—[Photos. by Topical.]

WRECKAGE

The terrific explosion of the Richmond quayside, the harbour and the city on each side," we are told from the water front explosion in some d

Jan. 9, 1918

losion.



GEES; SEARCHING RUINS.

ing the ruins for dead or injured, was promptly carried on by the authorities. "Other public buildings," were thrown down. "The hundred tents were erected on the land surrendered their barracks to the explosion." [Photos. by Topical.]

Jan. 9, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 68
New Series]—33

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Munitions-Ship Explosion.



WRECKAGE: ALL LEFT OF GROVE ST. CHURCH; A SCHOOL, WHERE 40 CHILDREN PERISHED.

The terrific explosion of the munitions-ship took place between the Richmond quarter of Halifax on the south shore of the harbour and the town of Dartmouth on the north side. "On each side," we are told, "the land slopes rather sharply upward from the water front, so as to form a trough. This confined the explosion in some degree, but increased its destructiveness. Women

at home, children at school, men at work, were crushed in an instant, when the buildings they were in collapsed over them." The shock elsewhere "rocked" the larger buildings, unroofed many, and shattered windows everywhere. Of the church in Grove Street, as the upper illustration shows, only the tower remained, leaning over to one side with the steeple intact.—[Photos. by Topical.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

IT was to women, as being those who could best help in the Food Economy, that last week's "S.O.S."—in other words, "Save or Starve"—appeals were addressed. Ordinary people who are not in food secrets have long wondered why women's services haven't been utilised much more freely in a department set up to deal with what they always used to be told was their especial and particular province. It is true that Mrs. C. S. Peel and Mrs. Pember Reeves hold important posts at the Ministry, but there is plenty of room yet for the employment of women in larger numbers on Local Food Committees and other bodies empowered to deal with the food queue and other problems. After all, there is very little use in urging economy and suggesting all sorts of menus for the household in war-time unless the foods themselves are procurable. Not a few harassed housewives find that it takes them all their time to get anything at all on which to feed their families; and, with the best will in the world, it is impossible at times to avoid going

seems no reason why a whole army of women should not be enlisted to assist in food distribution, which, according to some experts, is the cause of so much trouble.

The establishment of central kitchens in better-class districts might, in the opinion of many women, help to lighten the load of the perplexed housewife. It is not only the working woman who suffers as a result of inequitable distribution of supplies. Plenty of middle-class housekeepers would welcome an expedient which would relieve them of the greater part of the household shopping that daily becomes more difficult. More than that, meals would, since the food would be bought in bulk, work out at a cheaper rate than is the case where only small quantities are bought—a fact which in itself would serve to popularise a kitchen that set out to cater for those whose

meals are usually cooked by a servant at home. Women have responded so well to each and every call made upon them during the last three years



AT THE Y.M.C.A. INFORMATION HUT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE: AT WORK.

Mrs. Mallaby is at the telephone; Miss Holland is standing behind her.
Photograph by S. and G.

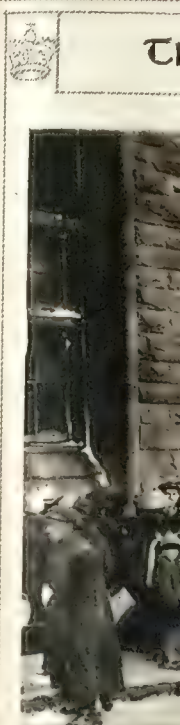


IN CANADA: WOMEN AS LOCOMOTIVE-CLEANERS.—[*Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.*]

beyond the limit, or indulging in apparent luxury, simply because it is sometimes a case of take what there is or go without anything. There

and more that the food-people can rely on their doing their best to save in order that they may not starve; but there seems very little doubt

[Continued overleaf.]



AMONG REFUG

The fire on shore br after the blowing up flames burst forth sin the fiery wave which every side, and quickl tered and overthron

WAR.

Why a whole army of women
d to assist in food distribution,
some experts, is the cause of

nt of central kitchens in better-
ht, in the opinion of many
ten the load of the perplexed
ot only the working woman
who suffers as a re-
sult of inequitable
distribution of sup-
plies. Plenty of mid-
dle-class housekeepers
would welcome an ex-
pedient which would
relieve them of the
greater part of the
household shopping
that daily becomes
more difficult. More
than that, meals
would, since the food
would be bought in
bulk, work out at a
cheaper rate than is
the case where only
small quantities are
bought—a fact which
in itself would serve
to popularise a
kitchen that set out to
cater for those whose

cooked by a servant at home.
nded so well to each and every
em during the last three years



by Illustrations Bureau.]

e food-people can rely on their
o save in order that they may
there seems very little doubt

[Continued overleaf.]

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Munitions-Ship Explosion.



AMONG REFUGEES: FOOD-DISTRIBUTION TIME AT THE ARSENAL; FIRE FUGITIVES AND SALVAGE.

The fire on shore broke out over a widespread area immediately after the blowing up of the munition-ship in the harbour. The flames burst forth simultaneously at several places, the result of the fiery wave which spread from the explosion of the vessel on every side, and quickly seizing on the splintered wreckage of shattered and overthrown houses spread over a great part of the city.

The terrific heat of the blast from the consuming gases of exploded munitions swept an area strewn with thousands of tons of kindling wood. When those who had escaped being crushed in the falling wreckage were able to recover themselves, they found fire raging through the splintered woodwork. Dragging out what household goods they could, all fled.—[Photos. by Topical.]

that the thing would be easier if officialdom could free itself sufficiently from red tape to allow Eve a free hand instead of clinging to the old-fashioned idea that real efficiency can only be found in the ranks of those who wear trousers.

Until the war came to prove things otherwise, enterprise and efficiency were held to be peculiarly masculine virtues. A woman who persisted in showing signs of one or the other, or both, was regarded as a unique specimen, the exception that proved the accuracy of the theory that men were born to work, and women to be ornamental rather than useful in the larger sense of the term. Women, however, have shown that feminine charm can exist side by side with intelligence and ability to do practical work. It has been proved

possible, to help out-of-the-way hospitals near London which do not in the ordinary way come in for many entertainments. Any Commandant, therefore, who would like to have the benefit of the company's services has only to write to her at 4, York Street, Baker Street, W., when, if it is possible, the "Wandering Players" will arrive in response. Not the least delightful thing about Miss Wogan's organisation is that the show, complete in every detail, is given absolutely "free, gratis, and for nothing."

London has just been made the richer by a new club for women. It is accommodated not in any ordinary building, but in stately Norfolk House, the London residence of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's Square. Instead of the



WORKING IN THE HEREFORDSHIRE DISTRICT: A GROUP OF FARM-GIRLS.—[Photograph by Wilson.]

to the hilt that you can help your country and still remain a thoroughly "nice" woman.

New forms of war work are always interesting, and Miss Judith Wogan has just added another to the long list of activities in which women are engaging "owing to the war." She has formed a company known as the "Wandering Players," at her own expense, with the object of giving entertainments to wounded men. Miss Wogan is herself an actress, and a clever one at that, as London and provincial audiences already know, and her "shows" smack less of the amateur than of the "real thing," chiefly because the founder of the company has devised special collapsible scenery which travels with the players and can be used anywhere, stage or no stage.

It is hardly necessary to add that the services of the "Wandering Players" are greatly in demand, and a busy winter season is already assured. Miss Wogan, however, desires, as far as

usual stereotyped reception-room, the one at the new club is the lovely white-and-gold apartment once a Duchess's boudoir; and, when the new members want to indulge in such frivolities as concerts and entertainments, the ducal drawing and ball rooms will be at their disposal for the purpose. Even the most uninformed could tell that by a glance at the family treasures in the form of priceless pictures that adorn its walls. The change from a ducal mansion to a woman's club is merely temporary, and has, like so many other things, been called into being by the war. Briefly, it was felt that some common meeting-place should be provided for the ladies from overseas whom the war has brought to the Mother Country, and the Duchess of Norfolk lent her house for the purpose. Nurses as well as civilians are eligible for membership, and just how much the new departure is appreciated is shown by the fact that, though the club is still in its early infancy—it was only opened some weeks ago—there are already over fourteen hundred members.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

"THE

THE

some so

in an u

sidered

person

deal. T

"How lo

it saw

tral Pow

ing wi

hand w

took aw

a noth

seemed,

that t

shevists

have t

what th

get; a

belief,

wrong

Lenin a

sky w

tools of

did not

the su

that

would

with f

firm

But th

pected

after all

good fai

evitable

and a

out-of-the-way hospitals near not in the ordinary way come entertainments. Any Commandant, would like to have the benefit of services has only to write to her Baker Street, W., when, if it is "Lending Players" will arrive in the least delightful thing about organisation is that the show, in detail, is given absolutely for nothing."

must have been made the richer by a man. It is accommodated not in a building, but in stately Norfolk residence of the Duke of Devonshire's Square. Instead of the



M-GIRLS.—[Photograph by Wilson.]

ed reception-room, the one at the lovely white-and-gold apartment's boudoir; and, when the new to indulge in such frivolities as entertainments, the ducal drawing will be at their disposal for the the most uninformed could tell the family treasures in the pictures that adorn its walls. from a ducal mansion to a woman's temporary, and has, like so many been called into being by the war. felt that some common meeting- provided for the ladies from over- the war has brought to the Mother the Duchess of Norfolk lent her purpose. Nurses as well as civilians membership, and just how much arture is appreciated is shown that, though the club is still in its—it was only opened some weeks already over fourteen hundred CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

"THE MASK TORN OFF" IN RUSSIA—TROTSKY DEFIES GERMAN GUILF—INDIFFERENT NAVAL NEWS—FURTHER PALESTINE SUCCESSES—HOME QUESTIONS.

THE Russian peace negotiations, which for a moment seemed to promise a settlement of some sort, suddenly showed the Bolshevik leaders in an unfamiliar light. Hitherto they had considered the enemy, in spite of all appearances, a person with whom it might be advantageous to deal. The world looked on and wondered, saying "How long?" as it saw the Central Powers offering with one hand what they took away with another. It seemed, however, that the Bolsheviks would have to take what they could get; and the belief, right or wrong, that Lenin and Trotsky were the tools of Germany, did not lead to the supposition that Germany would be met with flat and firm criticism. But the un-

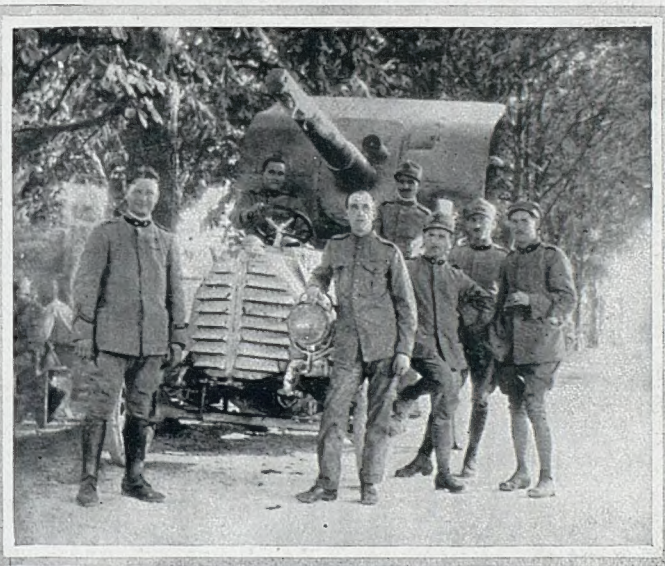
expected happened, and many began to ask whether, after all, the Leninites might not be acting in good faith. If they were, then disillusion was inevitable. Accordingly, disillusion came. Trotsky and a Bolshevik newspaper came out with a

trenchant exposure of the enemy's hollow proposals. In language uncompromising enough to satisfy the fiercest enemy of the Central Powers, the German "basis of peace" was denounced as a fraud. The so-called "popular" voice of independent States was shown in its proper light, as an unrepresentative pronouncement. Further,

the impossibility of obtaining a fair opinion in territory dra-gooned by Junkers and their troops, was sufficiently demonstrated. The War Lords had their lie flung back in their teeth. The soldiers of Germany were called on by the Bolsheviks to rise and save the Revolution. An article in the *Isvestya* was reprinted in pamphlet form, entitled "The Mask Torn Off,"

for distribution among the German troops. This development caused the War Lords uneasiness. The Kaiser held a Crown Council, which Marshal von Hindenburg was summoned in haste to attend. Thereafter von Kuhlmann, who had also been in

[Continued on page 40.]



IN ITALY: BRITISH AND ITALIANS WITH A MOTOR-BORNE GUN.



IN PALESTINE: A GERMAN AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN BY OUR AIRMEN.



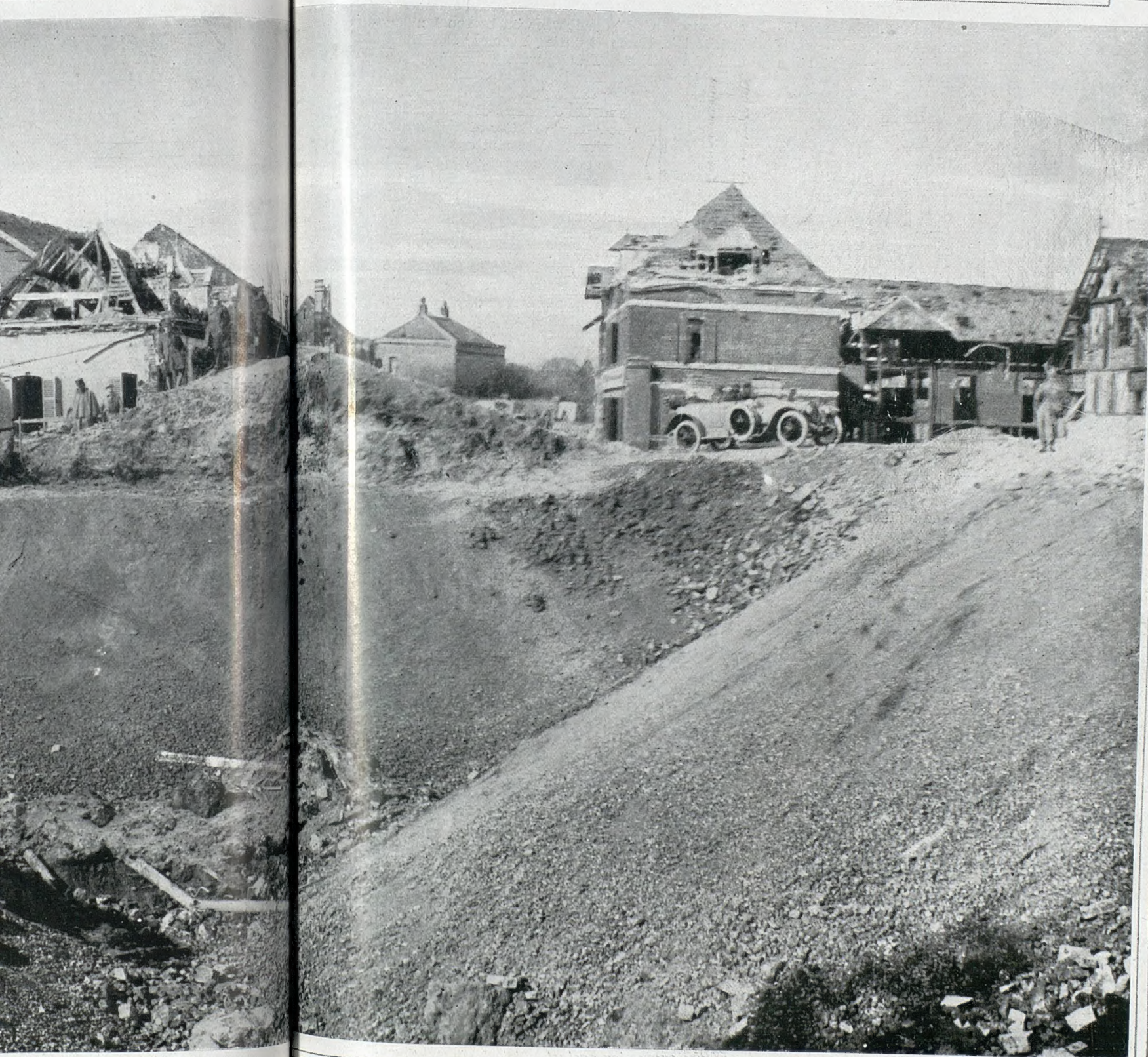
On the Western front near the Somme: Looking Down on



AT HAM, WHERE THE GERMANS DESTROYED THE HISTORIC CASTLE, THE STATE PRISON OF NAPOLEON III. The wide, gaping chasm in the middle of the township of Ham on the Somme, where, before the war, stood the celebrated historic castle and former-day State prison of Ham, is shown as it appears now. The blowing up of the great mine at Ham was one of the big explosions of the war on the Western Front. The main street of the place, with the houses on one side

THE REMAINING HOUSES of it which remain standing again available for traffic. the Castle of Ham, the p

the Somme: Looking Down on the Scene of a Tremendous Explosion.



LE, THE STATE PRISON OF NAPOLEON III.
where, before the war, stood the celebrated
The blowing up of the great mine at Ham
t of the place, with the houses on one side

THE REMAINING HOUSES OF THE MAIN STREET ON THE EDGE OF THE GREAT MINE-CRATER.
of it which remain standing, is seen in the illustration. The roadway skirting the edge of the mine-crater has been made
again available for traffic. As they did at Coucy, the Germans, on being finally driven back, with vindictive vandalism destroyed
the Castle of Ham, the place of imprisonment for six years of Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III.—[Canadian War Records.]

Berlin, returned to Brest-Litovsk, to try his hand once more. An impression was abroad that at the reassembling of the Conference negotiations might be broken off. There was word also of a strengthening of the Russian front. There, at the time of writing, the matter must be left—a situation pregnant with strange consequences.



IN THE JUDEAN FOOT-HILLS: DISMOUNTED YEOMANRY ON THE MARCH.
Official Photograph.

The naval news remained indifferent. Belated information announced that three British destroyers were torpedoed or mined in foggy weather off the Dutch coast on the night of Dec. 22-23. In all, 13 officers and 180 men were lost. There is no word of what duty these destroyers were doing—whether they were on convoy or merely on patrol. Bodies of British seamen washed up on the Dutch coast were buried with military honours. After this disappointing story came the week's record of vessels sunk by enemy submarines. The figures are: large ships, 18 (an increase of 7); under 1600 tons, 3; fishing-vessels, nil. Unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

The Turks, as might have been expected, did not intend to yield up Jerusalem without a struggle to regain it. That attempt was made in force, but was met by General Allenby with his usual masterly strategy. On Dec. 29 his force made a further advance of three miles and more over the Nablus road, and occupied Bireh (the ancient Beeroth), eleven miles north of Jerusalem. East of the road, the British also took Hizmah, Geba, and Burkah, and to the west the ridge of Ram Allah and Khet Tireh. In the centre, mounted troops advanced as far as Kurbetha, Ibn Harith, and Deir el Kuddis. Enemy troops and transport were

bombed at Bethel and El Balua by the Royal Flying Corps. Our captures were 750 prisoners, with 39 officers, and the enemy dead numbered over 1000. Great credit was won by the London Territorials, Home Counties Yeomen, the Irish, and the Welsh. This operation finally made Jerusalem secure. The last shots of the combat

were inaudible in the Holy City, and the clearance of Palestine is now only a matter of the victor's choice of time and opportunity. The operation was carried out in bad weather, and over ground which made transport work extremely arduous.

In Home politics there was much talk of the food and man-power questions. In addition to other shortages, a deficiency in meat showed itself, and the expectant line was composed not of the general public, but of butchers waiting for supplies. The Controller decreed that retailers' supplies should be cut down by one-half. Meatless days are now instituted. These will be Tuesdays in London, and Wednesdays in the country. On the man-power question, there was vigorous scrutiny, and the

removal of young munition-workers from factories to active military service was again canvassed.

Stirring messages were sent to Great Britain by M. Clemenceau and President Wilson. The French Prime Minister once more renewed the assurance that France could know no turning back until she had crushed the arbitrary spirit



WITH WELLINGTON MOUNTED RIFLES IN THE FOREGROUND:
JAFFA'S MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.—[Official Photograph.]

and the oppression against which she is struggling. Mr. Wilson, in a similar strain, emphasised America's determination to see this thing through to a secure peace. LONDON: JAN. 5, 1918.